THE Numb. 113.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, September 22, to Friday, September 29, 1738.

Continuation of the MEMORIAL, *began in our laſt.*

NOW it would hence appear, that I would have made uſe of my Credentials, and become a regular Gentleman, add to this my Vanity. No; for ſure I am, that my having a *Diploma*, in no way can alter the Intellectuals it has pleaſed the Author of Nature to beſtow upon me: It is that which conſtitutes a Man, be what he will; which aſſiſted in one Caſe with Learning, may improve him; but in another, may perhaps annihilate his ſmall original Stock. Had it been my good Fortune to have been a Fellow of one of the Univerſities of *Scotland*, and by that Means had a *Diploma*, I ſhould have been very well ſatisfied with it, and thought it an Honour from ſo learned a Nation: But ſince to my certain Knowledge, the Circumſtances of that Country, occaſions the giving of *Diplomas* mercenarily, to thoſe who deſerve them not, I judge, that the Examination I paſſed, ſets my Name in a more reputable Light, than any ſuch *Scotch Diploma*: In ſhort, it is a Man's Succeſs that conſtitutes, or ſhould conſtitute his Character, whether graduate, or not, and nothing elſe.

In *France*, this Indignity to the Art of Phyſick is alſo ſuffered, where, at *Rheims*, a Gentleman, to expoſe ſuch mercenary Doings, had his Horſe made a *Graduate*. At this Rate, there is no Man of Honour but will be ſcrupulous where he has the Honour of *Doctor* conferred upon him. I remember two or three Inſtances in this Country, where a regular Gentleman gave his Patient a *Paregorick* in a *Pleuriſy*, by which he ſent him to the other World very quietly; but that being a regular Stroke, who could have thought it? And yet to my certain Knowledge, that ſame Gentleman, in a parallel Caſe, preſcribed the ſame Doſe for Eternity, with a *Repetatur*; and the Event was the ſame. He had forgot *that Nature would be Nature*, whatever his *Medulla* ſuggeſted to him. Thus, who would be deſirous of a regular Gentleman, without Succeſs?

The *Engliſh* Nation have had a particular Regard to Merit, ſince they never have ſubmitted to any Infringement upon the Dignity of the Art of Phyſick, as no mercenary *Diplomas* are to be obtained there; and it were well for Mankind, that every Nation would in that follow their Example.

Hence it is evident, that ſo far as I was repreſented intoxicated and puff'd up with Notions of empty Honour, is falſe; and as to ſolid and laſting Honour, I hope that the World will in a little Time ſee that I have a right Underſtanding about it: And that I am deſirous of ſolid Honour, is what I do not diſown, and I think every Man ſhould have the ſame Sentiments.

And now having taken all the Notice that I judge requiſite for me to do on this Occaſion, of the ſcandalous Reports concerning me when my Back was turn'd, by which, my Reputation was levell'd at, to be entirely ruined; I ſhall fairly demonſtrate, that all thoſe Gentlemen under the Deſignation of *Doctors*, whether Regular or Nominal, who have oppoſed the Introduction of the *Seneca Rattle-Snake Root* into Practice, are *Quacks* in the moſt ſtrict Senſe of the Word *Quack*; and this Demonſtration ſhall be of a plain Kind. But firſt I muſt obſerve, that I am of the defenſive Side only; they are to blame themſelves for attacking my Name and Reputation, when I could not anſwer for my ſelf; which denotes great Baſeneſs: For I hold to the Motto of my Country's Arms, *Nemo me impune laceſſit*. And tho' the wiſe *Solomon* tells us, *That it is an Honour for a Man to ceaſe from Strife, but Fools will be meddling*; it does not relate to my Caſe, with reſpect to me: For my Slanderers are the *Meddlers*; and then, as to my *Honour*, I plead *ſe defendendo*. But to the Demonſtration propoſed.

A *Quack* then is a Perſon, who, thro' his Ignorance, is confined to a few Medicines, or perhaps to one Medicine, in the Courſe of his Practice in Phyſick, whatever Diſeaſes occur to him; and theſe Medicines he looks upon as *Arcanums*. And if it ſhould happen that Diſeaſes ariſe diametrically oppoſite to a Cure, by any of his *Noſtrums*, or only *Noſtrum*; yet this Practicer gives what he has, which ſoon ſends the poor Patient off the Stage: This I ſay is owing to Ignorance; for did he underſtand Anatomy, Natural Philoſophy, and all the Sciences, to which him and his Brother *Quacks* are entire Strangers, which are the proper Characteriſticks of a Phyſician, he would not be reduced to ſuch a narrow Compaſs, but would change his Method for good Reaſons, which his Ignorance keeps in Obſcurity. On the other hand, a Phyſician can by his Learning, and ſome *Data*, vary his Preſcriptions of Medicines, according to the Difference of the Circumſtances of the Caſe under his Notice, whereby he cures his Patient: He is alſo acquainted with the Virtue and Operation of all the Medicines in the *Materia Medica*; and ſo by the Operation of a Medicine in one Caſe, he is able to judge pretty near to the Truth, *a priori*, what Effect it will have in another Caſe: And to arrive at this Perfection, Learning is requiſite; which is more or leſs of Uſe, according to the Degree and Quality of the natural Genius. Thus is a Phyſician diſtinguiſh'd from a *Quack*.

Now the Gentlemen of the Faculty in this Country, whether Regular or Nominal, object againſt the *Seneca Rattle-Snake Root*; for, ſay they, it is not in the *Materia Medica*, nor did they ever know it in Practice. But if this Objection had any Strength in it, there never would have been any Remedies to cure Diſeaſes, and conſequently no *Doctors*. If they would but paſs this one ſerious Reflection, *viz.* How did the curing of Diſeaſes begin? their blundering Objection muſt ſtare them in the Face, and cover them with Shame. But if they ſhould have ſo little Modeſty, or Regard to Truth, to anſwer, that there are Medicines enough to cure all Diſeaſes, already in the *Materia Medica*; I plead the Fact againſt them, and ask, Why do you not cure all Diſeaſes? which knocks their Defence on the Head. Surely then, it is highly reaſonable to make Advances, and find out more Remedies. Here is an Hint given us; a Root of ſuch Efficacy as to prevent Death following the Bite of a *Rattle Snake*, which, without it, would in a ſhort Time unavoidably be produced from the Venom of that Creature: I ſay, this Fact is ſufficient, without farther Reflection, to infer ſome other Efficacy from the Root. But before I proceed, I will ſhew how it came to be known that this Root would cure the unlucky Patient bit by that venomous Creature. The Flowers and Root of the Plant reſembling the Rattles of the Snake, the *Seneca Indians*, whence the Root has its Name, infer'd that ſuch a Reſemblance was a Characteriſtick of Divine Providence impreſs'd in that Manner, to ſhew the Uſe of the Plant; and accordingly, they gave the Root with Succeſs. However Chimerical this Method of Philoſophiſing

phiſing may appear to *Newtonians*, *Cartiſians*, and other *Literati*, yet, hence I infer, that it is the Will of God we ſhould make more Diſcoveries, otherwiſe this never would have been made. Thus this one ſurpriſing good Uſe was deduced from the Appearance of the Plant; and that it is in Reality of ſuch Efficacy after the *Rattle Snake's Bite*, is notoriouſly known. Is there no farther Deduction to be made from this Fact? Certainly, if my Adverſaries will but reflect with Judgment upon what diſtinguiſhes a Phyſician from a *Quack*, they will ſee by the Oppoſition they have made, that they have liſted themſelves in the Rank with the latter; becauſe they refuſe to draw Inferences, and reaſon upon ſuch a palpable and juſtifiable Foundation.

But to diſtant Scepticks, who never ſaw a Patient recover'd by this Root after being bit, nor upon ſufficient Evidence will credit it, I muſt obſerve this: Does not the Subtility, Volatility, and different Operations of it indicate, that it muſt have ſome very powerful Effect upon the Human Body? What is the Uſe of Philoſophy but to diſcover this Effect? Or is it to be laid quite aſide? And ſhould not the numerous Inſtances of its Efficacy induce one to make farther Deductions? I am afraid that no other Anſwer can be made, than that ſuch Enquiries and Diſcoveries will prove deſtructive to Self-Intereſt; and therefore thoſe who are able for the Task, will decline their Endeavours to forward Things of this Nature: So that between baſe Policy and Ignorance, all ſuch Attempts are ſtifled; and a Man, who, notwithſtanding of ſuch Oppoſition, will embark in the Cauſe of the Publick, runs a great Riſque of ruining his Reputation, as appears in my Caſe. However, as I cannot but think that I muſt have ſome Friends in ſuch an Undertaking, and being well convinced that my Diſcovery will thereby and from its own Merit be kept above Water; I am encouraged to forward it in this Manner, hoping that Times will change, when ſuch a Conduct as mine, and Diſcovery, will have their due Notice. But from the Premiſes laid down, which I think cannot be objected againſt, and the Facts thereunto relating, it is plain, that I have reduced my Opponents to the Neceſſity of being two Kinds of *Quacks*. The Learned and Knowing, are I think properly ſpeaking, *voluntcer Quacks*; and the Ignorant, are *ſimple ones*.

Hence it is demonſtrated, that all thoſe who oppoſe the Introduction of the *Seneca Rattle Snake Root* into Practice, whether regular or nominal Gentlemen, are either *volunteer*, or *ſimple Quacks*. *Q. E. D.*

The Manner of my deducing the Efficacy of this Root, appears in my *Eſſay on the Pleuriſy*, publiſhed in the Year 1736, and in Mr. *Parks's Gazette*, N° 31. But as I handle the Subject in a very brief Manner, which perhaps to ſome has not given ſuch Satisfaction as they wou'd deſire; and as I am well convinced from many Facts here, and ſome in *London*, that this Diſcovery ſerves for a Key to open an occult Scene in Phyſick, and muſt be of the greateſt Uſe to the World, I ſhall reſume the Thread of the Subject, and doubt not to ſatisfy thoſe to whom my Memorial is addreſſed, that what I now have ſaid is upon the moſt juſt Foundation. And in the proſecuting of the Subject, I ſhall endeavour to demonſtrate every thing in the moſt explicit Senſe, and avoid all Terms of Art, except thoſe which I cannot paſs over: So that by obſerving this Method, thoſe who are Strangers to ſuch Terms, will not be at any Loſs to follow the Chain of Connexion in my Reaſoning, and way of Thinking; ſince I ſhall ſeldom uſe them, and when I do, their Import ſhall be obvious.

From ſacred Hiſtory it appears, that Life was of much longer Duration than in the preſent Age; and ſince there is no Proof that the Omnipotent Being has new modell'd the Frame and Compoſure of the Human Species, I therefore infer, that Life may be prolonged, and that the Diſeaſes which ſweep off vaſt Numbers, are in their Nature curable. And again, it is to be obſerved, that tho' ſeveral Improvements are made in the Knowledge of the Human Body, by the Moderns, yet from Phyſical Hiſtory it appears, that the Antients were equally or perhaps more ſucceſsful in the Cure of Diſeaſes: And ſince it appears, that Simples produce very powerful Effects in many Caſes, and were in great Eſteem with the Antients, I conclude that the Deficiency of the Cure of many Diſeaſes conſiſts more in the want of the true Knowledge of the Nature of Remedies, than in the Nature of Diſeaſes; and indeed of that Tribe which are accounted almoſt, or quite incurable.

Thus reaſoning, I made it my Buſineſs to enquire after the Efficacy of Plants in this Country, and was informed of the ſurpriſing Effects of the *Seneca Rattle-Snake Root*, which I afterwards had Occaſion to ſee, in Patients bit by that Creature. From this Fact, I inferr'd both from Theological and Philoſophical Principles, that a Medicine of known Efficacy in one Caſe, muſt be applicable in ſeveral Caſes. For, in Conformity to the firſt, it is to be obſerv'd, that the Wiſdom, Power, and Goodneſs of God, is very conſpicuous in a Multiplicity of Effects produced from Cauſes of a ſmall Number and ſimple Nature. And agreeable to the ſecond, I refer to the preſent Syſtem of Philoſophy, by which it evidently appears, that there can be no Specifick, or Medicine adapted ſolely to one Caſe.

But whatever may be aſſerted by Philoſophers, or proved from their Hypotheſis's, it is moſt certain that nothing can be true in philoſophical Demonſtrations, which is inconſiſtent with the Nature of God: And therefore, to affirm that a Medicine is confin'd only to one Uſe, is abſurd, from the firſt Principle. *See the learned Mr.* Leibnitz's Theodocea.

[*To be continued.*]

Hague, May 6. N. S.

THE King of Pruſſia deſigning to ſend from Berlin a large Train of Artillery, with Stores of Ammunition to Weſel, it was ſent down the Elbe to Hambourg, in order to embark there for this Country; and the Pruſſian Miniſter here had deſir'd of the States a Paſſport for the Conveyance of it through their Territories. But we have received Advice, that Part of that Train, conſiſting of 30 Pieces of Cannon, having been accordingly ſhipped at Hambourg in its Paſſage from thence has been ſtopt at Gluckſtadt by the Daniſh Governor there, on Account of ſome Neglect or Want of Formalities, ſuch as Requiſitorial Letters, Paſſes, &c. which are expected when Artillery paſſes by a Fortreſs. According to the Advices from Hungary, the Turks are making Incurſions as far as the Suburbs of Belgrade, and threaten to beſiege that Town. The States of Holland are to aſſemble To-morrow.

May 9. Count Uhlfeldt, the Emperor's Miniſter, received an Expreſs the 7th Inſtant, who is gone on for England. It is ſaid he has brought the laſt Inſtructions to that Miniſter, relating to Bergues and Juliers; and that M. de Fenelon, the French Ambaſſador, will ſoon be here from Paris, to act in Concert with him. That Affair and others which are in Agitation in the Aſſembly of Holland, will oblige thoſe States to continue their Seſſion next Week. Thomas Robinſon, Eſq; his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Emperor, and Thomas Villiers, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King and Republick of Poland, who arrived here a few Days ago from England, ſet out from thence early this Morning for Utrecht, in order to continue their reſpective Journies to Vienna and Dreſden.

Petersbourg, May 17. The 11th Inſtant her Czariſh Majeſty was pleaſed to make Lieutenant General Volenskoy one of her Cabinet Miniſters. By the laſt Advices this Miniſtry have received from the Borders, they are informed, there is ſo great a Scarcity of Corn in the Crimea, and towards Bialgorod, and Bender, that it is thought many of the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts muſt ſtarve, unleſs the Porte can ſupply them with Bread; which can't be well expected, ſince thoſe Tartars uſed to ſend Yearly great Quantities of Corn to Conſtantinople.

Berlin, May 14. The Marqueſs de Botta, Lieutenant General in the Emperor's Service, who was ſent to Petersbourg ſome Months ago, arrived here on Tueſday laſt, and

and proceeded next Morning early on his Journey to Vienna, without seeing any of the Prussian Ministers here. Before he came hither he had been at Potzdam, where his Prussian Majesty, to whom he is personaly known, kept him at Dinner, and afterwards made him a Present of his Picture set with Diamonds, valued at about 300 Pounds. Two Days ago a Courier dispatch'd by the Swedish Ministers at Constantinople, passed through this Town, in his Way to Stockholm: He was directed to the Swedish Secretary at this Court, with whom he left two Letters from the Grand Vizier, the one for the King of Prussia, and the other for the Elector of Bavaria, containing, 'tis said, a sort of Manifesto, shewing the Reasons and Motives of the War now carrying on between the Ottoman Porte, and the Emperor, and Russia. It is suppos'd a like Letter has been sent to other Courts in Europe.

From the Veldt-Marshal de Koningseg's *Camp at* Panczava, May 31. O. S.

For three Days past we have had an incessant Rain, and the Weather being at the same Time very cold, it does incredible Injury both to Man and Beast; and if it should continue, as 'tis feared it will, 'tis like to baffle all the Projects that have been concerted. The Count de Koningseg has resolved to succour Orsova, which the Commandant has received Orders to defend to the last Extremity.

'The Fortress of Orsova stands in the middle of the 'Danube, in an Island about three Miles in Length, and 'near a Mile in Breadth. 'Twas built by Order of the 'Emperor, after the Treaty of Passarowitz, and consists 'of a Parallelogram, with a Bastion at each Angle, in'vironed with a good Ditch, a cover'd Way, a Coun'ter-scarp, and some other Works. All of it that could 'possibly be casemated is done so, because the Place is 'commanded by a double Chain of Mountains, which 'run on each Side of the Danube from Apalanka to 'Widdin. These Works take up the West Part of the 'Island. At the Point of the Eastern Part, there's a Bas'tion with two Fronts, mounted with about 9 Pieces of 'Cannon, which communicates with the Fortress by means 'of two Parapets of Stone Work, which cover the two 'Sides of the Island. The Space between is fill'd with 'the Houses of the Inhabitants, which are not very nu'merous. Old Orsova is half a League on this Side to'wards the Banatte. On the other Side over against the 'Island, at the Foot of the Hills, is the Fort of St. Eli'zabeth being a great square Structure casemated and 'bor'd for Artillery and Small Arms. A little above 'there's a Tower, which is Square also like the other, 'communicates with the Fort, and is casemated and bo'red in like manner.' The Turks are actually battering this Fort and Tower with several Pieces of Cannon.

Letter from Constantinople, *May* 13, *by way of* Cattaro.

Provisions are exceeding scarce in this Capital, and the Misery the People suffer has heighten'd the Plague, which daily sweeps away great Numbers. The Consequences of this Scarcity is the more to be fear'd, inasmuch as the Rebels in the Lesser Asia, have intirely cut off all Communication with the Euphrates, and that what Provisions can be still found in the Provinces situated on the Black Sea, are destin'd for the Fleet and the Army. The publick Misery is increas'd by the Loss of all further Hopes of a Peace with the Courts of Vienna and Petersbourg; from the latter of which we have receiv'd Advice, that the Czarina will not hear of restoring Oczakow to the Grand Signior, but upon such Conditions as the Ottoman Porte cannot possibly submit to.

Letter from Petersbourg, June 17.

The Court has just receiv'd Advice, That Donduc Ombo, Chief of the Calmucks, has reduc'd under Obedience to our Empress, General Musa Mirsa, Son of Mirsa-Bey, who, in the Year 1736, settled in the Cuban with several Hords of Nagais Tartars, under the Protection of her Imperial Majesty; that Donduc Ombo has also subdued 2000 Tartar Families that had been sent to keep the Fortress of Kislar; that about 2000 Families of Circassians settled on the Coasts of the Caspian Sea, have likewise voluntarily taken Party with the Calmucks; and that according to all Appearance, Somerbolot, Chief of the Circassians, would submit in a few Days with the rest of his Nation.

Another Express is arriv'd from Lieutenant General Stuffelen, Commandant of Oczakow, with Advice, that Vice Admiral Bredal had sent him Notice, that the Turkish Fleet was under sail, steering towards the Mouth of the Boristhenes and the Bog; upon which the said Lieutenant General immediately put the Forts on the Banks of those Rivers in a State of Defence, and he had Reason to believe the Infidels could make no Descent on that Side. The Garrison of Oczakow consists of 12,000 Men, and the Place is so well provided with Ammunition and Provisions, that in Case of an Attack, it is capable of making a long Resistance.

London, May 4. Sunday Night died at the Bath, the Right Hon. Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Baron Dacres of Gilsland, one of the Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, Governor of Carlisle, Master of his Majesty's Harriers and Fox-Hounds, and Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Forrests &c. North of Trent.

His Lordship was in the Reign of King William of glorious Memory, not only Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties aforesaid, but one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, First Commissioner in the Treasury, a Member of the Privy Council, Governor of the Town and Castle of Carlisle, and Vice Admiral of the Sea Coasts adjacent; in several of which Posts he was continued by Queen Anne, and, in 1706, was one of the Commissioners, of the Union Treaty with the Scots.

Upon the Death of the Queen, he was made Choice of by King George I. to be one of the Regents till he arrived from Hanover, and he was afterwards made one of the Privy Council, First Commissioner of the Treasury, Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets.

His Lordship having married the Lady Elizabeth Capel, only surviving Daughter of Arthur Earl of Essex, had by her two Sons and three Daughters; the eldest Son, Henry, now Earl of Carlisle, who was born in 1694, and Member of Parliament for Morpeth, having married the Lady Frances Spencer, only Daughter of Charles Earl of Sunderland, by the Lady Arabella Cavendish, his first Wife, has had two Sons and two Daughters, viz. Charles and Robert, Arabella, and Diana. Charles, the present Earl's Brother, is a Colonel in his Majesty's Guards, and was four Years ago appointed one of his Majesty's Aids de Camp.

June 24. The King having left the Christening of the new-born Prince entirely to the Discretion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness chose his most sacred Majesty his Royal Father, together with the King of Sweden, and the Queen of Prussia, to be Sponsors: The Duke of Queensberry and Dover represented the King; the Lord Baltimore, the King of Sweden; and the Lady Irwin, the Queen of Prussia. The Prince was baptiz'd by the Names GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK. We hear the young Prince is to be created Duke of Cornwall.

Last Wednesday Night died, at his Seat at Raynham-Hall, in the County of Norfolk, of an Appoplexy, the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend, of Raynham, Baron Townshend, of Lyn Regis, and Baronet, one of the Governors of the Charter-house, one of the Privy-Council, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. His Lordship retired to his Room apparently in good Health; he rung his Bell, and the Servant going immediately up Stairs, found his Lord dead; his Lordship had flung up the Sash of the Window, as tho' he had done it for the Sake of Air: He was in the 64th Year of his Age.

London, July 4. They write from Brussels, That the French not satisfy'd with the Works carrying on at Graveline, are augmenting the Fortifications of Bergue St. Vinox, within two Leagues of Dunkirk, and are resolved to open a Communication between the Sea, and all the Canals on that Side.

The

The Regiment of Foot commanded by Brigadier General Anſtruther, in Garriſon at Gibraltar, is ordered to be ſent from thence to Georgia.

We have Advice, That 10,000 Troops are aſſembled near Barcelona and Malaga, and that a Number of Tranſports were getting ready with all poſſible Diſpatch for their Embarkation, but upon what Deſign is kept very Secret.

It is confirmed from Barcelona, that Troops are ordered to be ſhipp'd off immediately to reinforce thoſe in the Iſland of Majorca; and it is added, that every Thing is in Alarm and Motion upon the Coaſts, and in the Ports of the Kingdom of Spain, ſituate upon the Mediterranean.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Bedford is to have the Blue Garter, vacant by the Death of the Lord Viſcount Townſhend.

Thurſday laſt the Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, kiſs'd the King's Hand on his being appointed Commander in Chief of a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships of War, deſign'd for the Weſt-Indies.

A curious Dye of Oliver Cromwell, cut in London, during his Protectorſhip, was lately purchaſed in Flanders, and brought to the Tower, where the Hon. Richard Arundell, Eſq; has given leave for a certain Number to be ſtruck in Gold and Silver, for the Curious.

On Saturday laſt was iſſued at the Mint Royal in the Tower, a great Number of Five Pounds and Two Guinea Pieces newly coined.

New-York, Sept. 4. By a private Letter from Georgia, we hear, That the Spaniards have taken Poſſeſſion of the Iſland of St. George, and have reinforced the old Fort, and hoiſted Spaniſh Colours, and that a Spaniſh Sloop gave Chaſe to the Georgia Scout Boat, which is a direct Violation of the Agreement which Mr. Oglethorp made with the Governor of St. Auguſtine; for when Frederica was firſt ſettled, the Spaniards complained much of the Incroachments of the Engliſh; and upon that, a Conference was held at St. George's, which is about 30 Miles to the Southward of Frederica, and 40 Miles to the Northward of Auguſtine, and upon an Accommodation, this Iſland of St. George was to be the Boundary of the Two Provinces, and to remain in Neutrality.

Williamsburg, Sept. 29. Laſt Saturday arrived in *James* River, His Majeſty's Ship the *Hector* Man of War, Sir *Yelverton Peyton*, Commander, from *England*, by the way of *Georgia*, whither he accompany'd the *Blandford* Man of War, and the Tranſport Ships, which carry'd over General *Oglethorp*, and his Regiment, *&c.*

We hear from *Maryland*, That *Daniel Dulany*, Eſq; Attorney-General of that Province, was married a few Days ago, to Mrs. *Chew*, only Daughter and Sole Heireſs of the late Mr. Secretary *Lloyd*, and Widow of Mr. *Samuel Chew*, Jun. an agreeable young Gentlewoman, with excellent Qualities, and a very plentiful Fortune.

Clear'd out of *York* River.

Auguſt 30. *Ship Whitaker, of London, Robert Whiting, Maſter, for London, with* 631 *Hogſheads of Tobacco,* 8000 *Staves,* 2000 *Heading, and* 5 *Fathom of Wood.*

September 19. *Ship Faulcon, of London, Haſden Young, Maſter, for London, with* 10,490 *Staves,* 300 *Piggs of Iron,* 1600 *lb. of Elephants Teeth, and ſundry return'd Goods, part of her outward bound Cargo.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO be Sold, by Dr. John Tennent, *in* Spotſylvania *County, Three Tracts of Land, each containing One Thouſand Acres: There is a main Road from each Tract to the Falls of* Rappahanock *River, and the Diſtance from each to the River, is about* 50 *Miles; and there is on one of the Tracts a Plantation cleared, with Houſes. Enquire of the Owner at* New-Poſt, *in the County aforeſaid, who will diſpoſe of either of the Pieces of Land, for a reaſonable Price.*

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Caroline *County on the* 27*th of* Auguſt *laſt, a Convict Servant Man, named* John Coleman, *alias* John Nabb, *(often changing his Name, being an old Offender in* England.*) He came into the Country in the Ship* Forward-Galley, *laſt Year. He is about* 5 *Feet and a Half high, well-ſet, clear Skin'd, with light colour'd curl'd Hair; and if cut off, there appears ſeveral Cuts and Scars on the back Part of his Head; is Bow-legg'd, and has theſe* 3 *Letters on one of his Hands,* I c M, *but cannot be certain they ſtand thus; and has on one of his Arms, the Picture of our Saviour on the Croſs. His Apparel is uncertain, having ſtolen ſeveral ſorts of Cloaths from one Mr.* Joſeph Sanderſon. *'Tis ſuppos'd he will paſs by his Name, having got a Diſcharge thereby from Major* William Woodford. *He is a ſly, ſubtle Fellow, and pretends to be a Shoemaker by Trade, and a very good Workman, alſo pretends to be a* Scotchman, *but is an* Iriſhman; *has been a Sailor. 'Tis ſuppos'd he is gone by Water. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Runaway, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by*

John Ralls.

RAN away on the 12*th of this Inſtant, from the Plantation of the Hon.* Philip Lightfoot, *Eſq; on* Queen's *Creek, near* Williamsburg, *a large, well-made Mulatto Slave, aged about* 32, *with long, buſhy Hair, like an* Eaſt-Indian's; *ſpeaks tolerable good* Engliſh; *but on a Surprize, ſtammers a little. Had on an old Felt Hat, a Canvas Shirt, a Cotton Jacket, and a Pair of Crocus Breeches. Whoever takes up the ſaid Slave, and brings him to the Plantation aforeſaid, or gives Notice of him, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall be rewarded in Proportion to his Trouble, by*

Philip Lightfoot.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation belonging to the Subſcriber, ſituate in Charles City *County, about* 5 *Miles from the Lower Church,* 6 *Miles from the Court-houſe, and* 3 *Miles from* Chickahominy *River, containing* 350 *Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-houſe, and ſeveral convenient Outhouſes, in good Repair; Two good Orchards; and the Plantation in good Order. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may agree on the Terms, by applying to me, at the ſaid Plantation.* John Lyde.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Williamsburg, *on* Thurſday *the* 31*ſt of* Auguſt, *Two Servant Taylors,* John Thompſon, *born in the Pariſh of* Bliſland, *in* New-Kent *County; is a tall Lad, with a long thin Viſage, pale Complexion, and is about Eighteen Years of Age. Had on, when he went away, a dark Snuff colour'd Kerſey Coat, two* Ruſſia *Linen Shirts, a Pair of long Oznabrig Trowſers, Shoes, but no Stockings. The other named* John Macce, *who was condemned laſt* April *Court; is a well-ſet, white-looking Fellow, about* 24 *Years of Age. Had on, a black Wig, a dark colour'd Coat, with white Metal Buttons, a white* Virginia *Cotton Waſtecoat, a Pair of Oznabrig long Trowſers, Shoes, but no Stockings. He has likewiſe an old Indenture, with a Diſcharge on the Back of it, which may ſerve him for a Paſs. It is ſuppos'd they are gone towards* Goochland, John Thomſon *having ſome Relations living in that County. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Runaways, and bring them to their Maſter, in* Williamsburg, *ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by*

William Wyatt.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Richmond *County, on the* 7*th of* July *laſt, a Convict Servant Man, named* John Berry, *of middle Stature; is an* Iriſhman, *and has very much of the Brogue on his Tongue. Had on, when he went away, only a Shirt and Breeches and a Crop Hat. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by*

James Toone.

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15*s. per Ann.* And BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably in the beſt Manner.